

was merely a list of names and the complete treatment under nos. 83 and 84 was as follows:

“83\* *Troximon ciliatum*. ‡ M.

84\* —————*glaucum*. ‡ M.”

This certainly does not constitute satisfactory publication of a genus. The next reference commonly given is to Pursh, *Fl. Am. Sept.* ii. 505 (1814). But Pursh gave absolutely no generic diagnosis and ascribed the genus without question to Gaertner and to Persoon. That Pursh had no thought of setting up a new genus is perfectly evident from the fact that he has two species, *T. glaucum* which is an *Agoseris*, and *T. virginicum* which was one of the original species of *Troximon* Gaertn. Nor did Nuttall in his *Genera*, ii. 127 (1818) indicate any intent to set off a new genus *Troximon* as distinct from Gaertner's genus; for he ascribed *Troximon* directly to Gaertner and he so far accepted Gaertner's definition as to include the oriental *T. lanatum* which belongs to the genus *Scorzonera*.

In 1817 Rafinesque properly published *Agoseris*<sup>1</sup> and again, in 1819,<sup>2</sup> he gave a good characterization of the genus. There is no question, then, that AGOSERIS Raf. (1817) is the correct name for the genus which still passes erroneously as *Troximon* “Nutt.,” and that TROXIMON Gaertn. (1791) is the correct name for *Cynthia* D. Don (1829).

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## NOTES ON SOME RHODE ISLAND AND SOUTHEASTERN MASSACHUSETTS PLANTS.

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GLAUCIUM FLAVUM Crantz. (*Glaucium luteum* Scop.) The Great-horned Sea-poppy, an introduced plant of somewhat rare occurrence and brief residence, is appropriately named because its mature pods are nearly a foot long and its usual habitat is on sea cliffs or in the beach shingle along salt rivers. Even when found in other waste places the locality is generally near the coast.

Early botanists reported<sup>3</sup> stations on Conanicut Id., Prudence Id., and Portsmouth, R. I., and the writer has collected the plant on the ocean bluffs at Seaconnet Pt., Little Compton, R. I., at Mt.

<sup>1</sup> Raf. *Fl. Ludov.* 58 (1817).

<sup>2</sup> Raf. *Journ. de Phys.* lxxxix. 100 (1819).

<sup>3</sup> *Proc. Newport (R. I.) Nat. Hist. Soc.*, 1885-6, p. 5, 13.

Hope, Bristol, R. I., and on Lee's River beach, in the town of Somerset, Mass. Mr. E. W. Hervey records<sup>1</sup> the species in waste places, vicinity of New Bedford, Mass.

*HELIANTHUS MOLLIS* Lam. Two additional stations for this plant, which the writer first reported<sup>2</sup> from Fall River, Mass., in 1904, indicate the probable establishment of this distinctive and handsome sunflower. One of the newer colonies, observed for several successive years in the sterile soil of a farm, is increasing in size and blooms late into the fall. The other, merely a patch in a woodland cart path, was without flowers when discovered. Both stations are within the Fall River city limits, but there is probably no connection between the colonies as they are two and five miles respectively from the group first seen.

*RANUNCULUS ALLEGHENIENSIS* Britton. When attention was called to the distinction between *Ranunculus abortivus* L. and *Ranunculus allegheniensis* Britton, botanists naturally hastened to examine their collections and to observe more carefully in the field the plants which had been passing as *R. abortivus*. While both species occur in the area covered by this article, *R. abortivus* is, apparently, the prevailing plant. Passing northward, *R. allegheniensis* appears in several places in Berkley, Mass., while nearer Boston (at Canton Junction, for example) this species seems to predominate. At Lincoln, R. I., it is not uncommon.

*CELTIS OCCIDENTALIS* L. The presence of the Sugarberry or Hackberry in isolated groups, nearly always on river banks or in undeveloped, rocky pastures adjoining, suggests that this plant is native here. The species is represented in Fall River, Dighton, Somerset and Swansea, Mass., and in Warren and Bristol, Rhode Island. Specimens with pubescent branchlets indicate at least an approach to var. *crassifolia* (Lam.) Gray.

*CONOPHOLIS AMERICANA* (L. f.) Wallr. This plant, although rather widely distributed, is sufficiently rare and local to be worth noting. One might botanize for years without seeing it. Swampy woods, or rich soil in shaded places furnish the preferred habitat. Specimens from Fall River and Freetown, Mass., and from Tiverton, R. I., have been collected or seen by the writer.

*ACER SACCHARUM* Marsh. The sugar maple as a native is rare in southeastern Mass., but, intermingled with red maples and large

<sup>1</sup> Flora of New Bedford and the Shores of Buzzards Bay, 1911, p. 53.

<sup>2</sup> RHODORA, vi. 1904, pp. 88-89.

oaks, in Swansea, are numerous trees of this species which are probably native, as they are a long distance from any road or yard from which they might have originated, even if there were evidence of parents in the neighborhood. The trees are tall and rather slender, indicating that they have struggled upward in competition with the surrounding growth, much of which must be over fifty years of age.

A very large sugar maple in Fall River, about seventy-five years old, is known to be a seedling from what is supposed to have been a native parent.

*POLYGONUM VIRGINIANUM* L. Although southern New England is well within the range of this knotweed, the species appears to be somewhat rare and certainly local. For many years a colony in the town of Somerset, Mass., not only persisted but spread rapidly in several shaded ditches along wooded roadsides. Specimens from Lincoln, R. I., have also been collected by the writer.

*HIERACIUM FLORENTINUM* All. A vigorous growth of this hawkweed, too common in Canada and eastern Maine, was observed near East Greenwich, R. I., and specimens collected in the late summer of 1923. The plants were probably introduced with seed in a grain field.

*ILEX OPACA* Ait. While this species is known to grow tall, it is not usual to find very large trees in the southeastern corner of New England. In the town of Little Compton, R. I., however, there is a piece of swampy woodland which contains numerous trees 20 to 30 or more feet high, many of them of large diameter, and some with divided trunks. One tree measured thirty-one inches in circumference. The stump of another holly, in a Westport, Mass., swamp, was more than two feet across, indicating the size which this *Ilex* has, in the past, attained. *Ilex opaca* with berries, although appearing in the market at Christmas time, is becoming rare.

*NYSSA SYLVATICA* Marsh. Fruiting specimens of this polygamodioecious tree are rare in the section treated. This is noteworthy, as the Tupelo is of frequent occurrence throughout, often reaching considerable size. Another peculiarity, well known and without special significance, is the occasional presence of angularly lobed or toothed leaves, instead of the usual obovate, entire-margined blades. In such cases there are generally two large teeth or "shoulders" on each side of the leaf.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.